PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

(11)Publication number:

10-214638

(43)Date of publication of application: 11.08.1998

(51)Int.Cl.

H01M 10/38 H01M 4/02 H01M 4/58

H01M 10/40

(21)Application number : 09-016227

(71)Applicant: HITACHI LTD

(22)Date of filing:

30.01.1997

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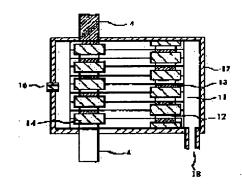
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(54) LITHIUM SECONDARY BATTERY

(57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To prevent fluctuation of a resistance of a mix at every position of an electrode plate and in every cell, by generating hydrostatic pressure in the space in an assembled battery case and outside a cell case, and by pressurizing all electrode plates with the same pressure value.

SOLUTION: It is preferable that a cell case is made of a laminated film composed of metal foil, which is not destructed by a pressure in a range of 0.1-10kg/cm2 and is made from easily deformed material, and a synthetic resin film. LiCoO2, LiNiO2, Ni site substitution type Lithium nickelate, LiMnO4, spinel type lithium manganate, lithiummanganese composite oxide and the like are recommended for positive electrode material. Metal or alloy and the like selected from A1. Sn. Si. In. Ga. Mg. is recommended for negative electrode material. Solution in which LiPF6, LiSbF6 and the like are dissolved in propylene carbonate, and held by macromolecule such as ethylene oxide is used for the electrolyte.



LEGAL STATUS

[Date of request for examination]

Date of sending the examiner's decision of rejection]

[Kind of final disposal of application other than the examiner's decision of rejection or application converted registration]

[Date of final disposal for application]

[Patent number]

(19)日本国特許庁 (JP)

(12) 公開特許公報(A)

(11)特許出願公開番号

特開平10-214638

(43)公開日 平成10年(1998) 8月11日

(51) Int.Cl. ⁶	識別記号	FΙ					
HO1M 10/3	88	H01M 1	0/38				
4/02		4/02		(С		
4/5	i8		4/58				
10/4	0	19	0/40	2	Z		
		審査請求	未請求	請求項の数10	O·L	(全 7	頁)
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(54) 【発明の名称】 リチウム二次電池

(57)【要約】

【課題】大型リチウム二次電池のサイクル特性の改善。 【解決手段】素電池を組み合わせて作られた組電池中の 全電極板を組電池内に静水圧を発生させることにより同 じ加圧力で加圧する。

【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】リチウムを挿入脱離できる負極及び正極, 非水電解液とこれらを収納するケースで構成され素電池 を複数個組み合わせて組電池ケースに収納してなる組電 池において、上記素電池ケース外で、上記組電池ケース 内の空間に気体,液体または固体粉末の少なくても1種 類、もしくはそれらの混合物質を充填することで組電池 ケース内に生じる静水圧を用いて素電池を加圧すること を特徴とするリチウム二次電池。

【請求項2】上記素電池のケースが0.1kg/cm²から1 Okg/cm²の範囲の圧力で破壊することなく容易に変形 し得る材料を用いて作られている請求項1に記載のリチ ウム二次電池。

【請求項3】上記素電池のケースが金属箔と合成樹脂膜からなるラミネートフィルムで作られている請求項1または2に記載のリチウム二次電池。

【請求項4】正極活物質は、化学式がLiCoO₂, L i Ni O₂, Li Ni_{1-x} M_x O₂ (ただし、M=Co, M n, Al, Cu, Fe, Mg, B, Ga \overline{c} a \overline{b} 0, x=0. $01\sim0.3$) で表されるNi サイト置換型ニッケル酸 Ufroa, LiMn₂O₄, LiMnO₃, LiMn₂ O_3 , LiMn O_2 , Li $_2$ Cu O_2 , Li V_3 O $_8$, LiF e₃O₄, V₂O₅, Cu₂V₂O₇、化学式がLiMn_{2-x}M xO2 (ただし、M=Co, Ni, Fe, Cr, Zn, T aであり、 $x=0.01\sim0.1$)で表記されるスピネル 型マンガン酸リチウム、化学式が $Li_2Mn_3MO_8$ (ただ し、M=Fe, Co, Ni, Cu, Zn)で表記される リチウムーマンガン複合酸化物、Liの一部をアルカリ 土類金属イオンで置換したLiMn₂O₄,ジスルフィド 化合物, Fe₂(MoO₄)。からなる正極活物質群のうち 少なくとも一種類の化合物を含む請求項1,2または3 に記載のリチウム二次電池。

【請求項5】負極活物質が、A1, Sn, Si, In, Ga, Mgより選ばれた金属あるいは合金、あるいは上 記金属または上記合金とリチウムの合金、あるいは、天 然黒鉛、人造黒鉛、炭素繊維、気相成長法炭素繊維、ピ ッチ系炭素質材料、ニードルコークス、石油コークス、 ポリアクリロニトリル系炭素繊維、カーボンブラックな どの炭素質材料、あるいは5員環または6員環の環式炭 化水素または環式含酸素有機化合物を熱分解によって合 成した非晶質炭素材料、あるいはポリアセン、ポリパラ フェニレン、ポリアニリン、ポリアセチレンからなる導 電性高分子材料あるいはSnO,GeOぇ,SnSi O_3 , $S n S i_{0.5} O_{1.5}$, $S n S i_{0.7} A l_{0.1} B_{0.3} P$ 0.2 O_{3.5}, SnSi_{0.5}Al_{0.3}B_{0.3}P_{0.5}O_{4.15} を含 む14族または15族元素の酸化物、あるいはインジウ ム酸化物、あるいは亜鉛酸化物、あるいはLi3Fe N2, あるいはFe2Si3, FeSi,FeSi2, Mg2 Siを含むケイ化物、あるいはAg, Sn, Al, P b, Zn, Cd, Auと炭素と複合材料からなる負極活

物質群のうち少なくとも一種類の化合物を含む請求項 1,2,3または4に記載のリチウム二次電池。

【請求項6】電解質は、化学式が $LiPF_6$, $LiBF_4$, $LiCIO_4$, $LiCF_3SO_3$, $LiCF_3CO_2$, $LiAsF_6$, $LiSbF_6$, 低級脂肪族カルボン酸リチウムからなる電解質群のうち少なくとも一種類のリチウム塩である請求項1, 2, 3, 4 または5 に記載のリチウム二次電池。

【請求項7】上記電解質が、プロピレンカーボネート, エチレンカーボネート, ブチレンカーボネート, ビニレンカーボネート、ケーブチロラクトン, ブチロラクトン, ジメチルカーボネート, ジエチルカーボネート, メチルエチルカーボネート、1, 2ージメトキシエタン、2ーメチルテトラヒドロフラン、ジメチルスルフォキシド、1, 3ージオキソラン, ボルムアミド, ジメチルホルムアミド, プロピオン酸メチル, プロピオン酸エチル, リン酸トリエステル, トリメトキシメタン, ジオトルステン, シスチルーフン, ジエチルエーテル, スルホラン、3ーメチルー2ーオキサゾリジノン、テトラヒドロフラン、1, 2ージエトキシエタン, クロルエチレンカーボネート, クロルプロピレンカーボネートからなる非水電解液群のうち少なくとも一種類の非水電解液用溶媒に溶解した請求項1, 2, 3, 4, 5または6に記載のリチウム二次電油

【請求項8】固体電解質が、請求項6に記載の電解質を エチレンオキシド、アクリロニトリル、フッ化ビニリデ ン、メタクリル酸メチル、ヘキサフルオロプロピレンの 高分子群のうち少なくとも一種類の高分子に保持された 請求項1、2、3、4、5、6または7に記載のリチウ ム二次電池。

【請求項9】ゲル状電解液が、エチレンオキシド、アクリロニトリル、フッ化ビニリデン、メタクリル酸メチル、ヘキサフルオロプロピレンの高分子内に、電解質と非水電解液用溶媒を保持された請求項1,2,3,4,5,6,7または8に記載のリチウム二次電池。

【請求項10】請求項1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8 または9に記載のリチウム二次電池を搭載したシステム が電気自動車,エアコン,電気自転車,電動車椅子,充 電スタンド用電源,家庭用電力平準化用電源および電動 工具の電源システムであるリチウム二次電池。

【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【発明の属する技術分野】本発明はリチウムを挿入脱離できる負極及び正極と非水電解液を主たる構成要素とした素電池を組み合わせて作られる組電池で高容量タイプのリチウム二次電池に関する。

[0002]

【従来の技術】非水電解液二次電池の代表例であるリチウム二次電池は既存の電池例えばニッケルカドミウム二次電池やニッケル水素二次電池に比較して単位重量あた

りの放電容量が大きいためビデオカメラや携帯用電話等 のポータブル電気機器に利用されている。

【0003】しかし、前記の電池容量は大きくて5~2 0Wh程度であり捲回式の円筒型が多い。一方、電気自動車や電力のロードレベリング用電源として用いる場合 は少なくとも一kWh以上のものが必要となる。

【0004】非水電解液二次電池の代表例である、リチウム二次電池の電解液の導電度は有機溶媒にリチウム塩を溶解しているためきわめて小さく、ニッケルカドミウム二次電池のような水溶液系の電解液の1/40程度である。このためリチウム二次電池では電池の内部抵抗が大きく、電池の重負荷特性や低温特性が水溶液系に比べて劣るばかりでなく、電池の大型化に関しても発熱などの問題から大きな障害となる。

【0005】上記の理由から、リチウム二次電池の内部抵抗低減のための検討が各所で行われている。これらの結果、電池内部の電気抵抗値低減には電池を構成している積層電極板を加圧することが、活物質粒子間の接触抵抗が低下するため効果的であり、いろいろな積層電極板の加圧方式が提案されている。例えば、積層電極板を電池ケース中へ強制的に押し込むことで積層電極板を加圧する方式や加圧板を用いて積層電極板をボルト締めにより加圧する方式、さらには所定温度範囲で変形する板を用いて、電池温度が所定の温度範囲にあるときだけ電極板積層体を加圧する方式(特開平8-64234号公報)が開示されている。

【0006】一方、リチウム二次電池の高容量化には積層電極板の電極面積を増大させることや、素電池を多数組み合わせた組電池タイプとなることが必須である。しかしながら、このようにして高容量化したリチウム二次電池では電極板の位置、または素電池ごとによる加圧力の変動から電極基板面上の合剤に作用している加圧力が変動し、これにより充放電時の電極反応が変動するため、電極板の局部劣化が生じサイクル特性が問題となる。

[0007]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】リチウム二次電池を構成している全ての電極板面上の合剤が同じ力で加圧され、合剤の抵抗値が電極板の位置、または素電池ごとで変動が生じないようにする。

[0008]

【課題を解決するための手段】素電池を組み合わせて作られた高容量タイプのリチウム二次電池で、素電池を構成している全電極板の厚さや重量さらには平坦度,電極板面上の合剤密度や塗布量を同じにするとともに組電池ケース内と素電池ケース外の空間に静水圧を発生させ、全電極板を同じ値で加圧することにより電極板面上の合剤が同じ力で加圧され、解決する。

【0009】本発明での静水圧加圧とは電池ケース内の充填物の一部を加圧することにより、充填物が変異し充

填物内にある電極積層体が均等に加圧される方式を指している。

【0010】具体的には0.1kg/cm²~10kg/cm²の圧力範囲で破壊せずに容易に変形しうる素電池ケース内にセパレータで絶縁された電極板の積層体を入れ、電解液を注入して素電池を作製する。なお、圧力範囲外の0.1kg/cm²以下では作業性が悪く、10kg/cm²以上では加圧後素電池間で抵抗値変動が生じるためこの範囲が望ましい。

【0011】次に、これらの素電池を組電池ケース内に 挿入して所定の結線を行ったあと組電池ケースを密封す る。最後に組電池ケース内で、素電池ケース外の空間に 気体液体または固体粉末等を単独、又はそれらの混合物 を充填加圧し組電池ケース内に静水圧を発生させること で組電池内の全電極板面上の合剤を同一加圧力で加圧す ることが可能となる。

【0012】静水圧発生媒体は、電解液等と反応せずに 安定な物質で圧力により容易に変形移動しうるものであ ればその種類に制限されないが、静水圧発生媒体にアル ゴン等の不活性ガス体を用いた場合は本発明電池の重量 増加率が抑えられる。液体は安全上の観点例えば爆発発 火の防止が期待され水や不燃性の絶縁性オイル、さらに は熱硬化タイプの液状合成樹脂体を静水圧発生媒体に使 用した場合、爆発発火の防止等より安全なリチウム二次 電池として期待される。信頼性の高い本発明電池の供給 には、静水圧発生媒体として、SiCやアルミナ等のセ ラミックス粉末等の固体粉末を用いることが有効であ る。また液体に気体を混合、粉体に気体および液体を混 合したものを静水圧発生媒体としても課題を解決するた めの手段となり得る。さらには素電池をセラミックス粉 体で包み、これをゴム膜袋の中に収納し、この袋複数個 を液体で加圧する方式も静水圧を用い素電池中の全電極

【0013】また、本発明は素電池の構造が捲回式の円筒電池であれ、電極板積層タイプの角型電池であれ、さらにはコイン電池であれ、組電池を構成している素電池の構造にとらわれない。

板を同じ値で加圧するため本発明の範疇にはいる。

【0014】素電池のケース材料は電解液を透過させないで電気絶縁性を示し、電解液と反応しないもので上記の条件を満足するものであればどのようなものでも良いがポリエチレン、ポリカーボネート、ポリプロピレン等の合成樹脂が例示される。素電池ケースの熱封止性や電解液の空気接触可能性の低減等を考慮する場合には、アルミニウム等の金属箔を合成樹脂でコートしたラミネートフィルムが望ましい。

【0015】本発明は組電池中の全ての素電池を同じ力で加圧するため素電池の内部抵抗値低減ばかりでなく素電池間での内部抵抗値変動が少なくなり、高容量の割にはサイクル特性に優れたリチウム二次電池が得られるために消費電力が1.0kWh以上の高容量稼働でサイク

ル特性に優れた二次電池を必要とする電気機器に搭載することに適する。例えば、電気自動車、エアコン、電気自転車、電動車椅子、充電スタンド用電源、家庭用電力 平準化用電源、各種の電動工具等があげられる。

【0016】本発明に使用される正極活物質は、化学式がLiCoO2、LiNiO2、LiNi $_{1-x}$ M $_x$ O2(ただし、M=Co,Mn,Al,Cu,Fe,Mg,B,Gaであり、 $x=0.01\sim0.3$)で表されるNiサイト置換型ニッケル酸リチウム,LiMn $_2$ O4,LiMnO3,LiMn $_2$ O3,LiMnO2,Li $_2$ CuO2,LiV $_3$ O8,LiFe $_3$ O4,V $_2$ O5,Cu $_2$ V $_2$ O7、化学式がLiMn $_2$ - $_x$ M $_x$ O2(ただし、M=Co,Ni,Fe、Cr,Zn,Taであり、 $x=0.01\sim0.1$)で表記されるスピネル型マンガン酸リチウム、化学式がLi $_2$ Mn $_3$ MO8(ただし、M=Fe,Co,Ni,Cu,Zn)で表記されるリチウムーマンガン複合酸化物,Liの一部をアルカリ土類金属イオンで置換したLiMn $_2$ O4,ジスルフィド化合物,Fe $_2$ (MoO4) $_3$ 等が適する。

【0017】一方、本発明電池での負極活物質は、I, Sn, Si, In, Ga, Mgより選ばれた金属あるい は合金、あるいは上記金属または上記合金とリチウムの 合金、あるいは、天然黒鉛、人造黒鉛、炭素繊維、気相 成長法炭素繊維、ピッチ系炭素質材料、ニードルコーク ス, 石油コークス, ポリアクリロニトリル系炭素繊維, カーボンブラックなどの炭素質材料、あるいは5員環ま たは6員環の環式炭化水素または環式含酸素有機化合物 を熱分解によって合成した非晶質炭素材料、あるいはポ リアセン, ポリパラフェニレン, ポリアニリン, ポリア セチレンからなる導電性高分子材料あるいはSnO, G eO₂, SnSiO₃, SnSi_{0.5}O_{1.5}, SnSi_{0.7}A $l_{0.1}B_{0.3}P_{0.2}O_{3.5}$, SnSi_{0.5}Al_{0.3}B_{0.3}P_{0.5} O_{4.15} を含む14族または15族元素の酸化物、ある いはインジウム酸化物、あるいは亜鉛酸化物、あるいは Li₃FeN₂, あるいはFe₂Si₃, FeSi, FeS i₂,Mg₂Si を含むケイ化物、あるいはAg,Sn, Al, Pb, Zn, Cd, Auと炭素と複合材料が適す る。

【0018】電解質は、化学式がLiPF $_6$,LiBF $_4$,LiCIО $_4$,LiCF $_3$ SО $_3$,LiCF $_3$ СО $_2$,LiAsF $_6$,LiSbF $_6$ 等の低級脂肪族カルボン酸リチウムからなるリチウム塩が適する。一方、非水電解液用の溶媒はプロピレンカーボネート,エチレンカーボネート,ブチレンカーボネート,ビニレンカーボネート,ブチロラクトン,ブチロラクトン,ジメチルカーボネート,ジエチルカーボネート,メチルエチルカーボネート,ジエチルカーボネート,メチルエチルカーボネート、1,2ージメトキシエタン、2ーメチルテトラヒドロフラン、ジメチルスルフォキシド、1,3ージオキソラン,ホルムアミド,ジメチルホルムアミド,プロピオン酸メチル,プロピオン酸エチル,リン酸トリエステ

ル,トリメトキシメタン,ジオキソラン,ジエチルエーテル,スルホラン、3ーメチルー2ーオキサゾリジノン、テトラヒドロフラン、1,2ージエトキシエタン,クロルエチレンカーボネート,クロルプロピレンカーボネート等が適する。

【0019】電解質をエチレンオキシド,アクリロニトリル,フッ化ビニリデン,メタクリル酸メチル,へキサフルオロプロピレン等の高分子体に保持させた固体電解質タイプのリチウム二次電池や高分子体に電解質ばかりでなく溶媒まで保持させたいわゆるゲル状電解液タイプのリチウム二次電池に対し本発明を適用した場合、電池特性の改善が著しい。

【0020】現時点ではその理由ははっきりしていないが、電極板の加圧による電池の内部抵抗の著しい低減によるものと考えている。

[0021]

【発明の実施の形態】以下、本発明を実施例により詳細に説明するが、本発明は以下の実施例のみに限定されるものではない。なお実施例の電池作製及び組電池の評価はアルゴン雰囲気中で行ったが、実際の素電池雰囲気は静水圧発生媒体で変化する。本実施例で用いた静水圧発生媒体は実施例1と4はアルゴンガス、実施例2は絶縁オイル、実施例3はアルミナ粉末である。

【0022】(実施例1)図1に本実施例で作製した素 電池の構成概略を示す。

【0023】図1から素電池を構成している電極板は 5.5×7.0 cmの電極合剤が塗布されている部分1と 1.0×0.5 cmの導電端部2からなり、電極合剤塗布部はそれぞれセパレータ用のポリプロピレン製の不織布と微細孔性フィルム3で包まれている。さらにこれらの電極板の導電端部2には電極合剤塗布基板材料と同じ材料で作られた 1.0×10.0 cmの導電用の帯4が接着している。

【0024】素電池に使用した電極板の枚数は正極板5 が19枚、負極板が両面塗布電極板6の18枚と、最外 の片面塗布負極板7の2枚合計20枚である。

【0025】なお、図1では、素電池の構成だけを記述する目的から両面塗布正極板3枚、両面塗布負極板2枚の合計7枚だけを図示している。

【0026】上記のようにして作られた素電池用電極板を積層し、この積層体をラミネートフィルム製の袋8に入れ、1.0M 濃度のLiPF6のプロピレンカーボネート(PC)と1,2-ジメトキシエタン(DME)の混合溶媒溶液を電解液として注入し、その後予備充放電試験を3回行った後、袋の上部を正負極用導電帯ごと熱溶着封止し、本発明の素電池として準備した。

【0027】なお素電池の概略寸法は8.0×6.5cmで厚さは約0.9cmである。また素電池の放電容量値は10Whである。

【0028】図2に、ラミネートフィルム製の袋8を素電池ケースとした図1に示す素電池を用いて作製した本発明の組電池の構成を示す。

【0029】図2から、図1に示した素電池11を10ケ、電気絶縁体14を介して正極端子12と負極端子13を直列結線とし、厚さ0.3mmの鋼板で作られた組電池ケース内に挿入したあと組電池ケース17内に静水圧発生媒体であるアルゴンガスを組電池ケースに準備した静水圧発生媒体充填口18より、組電池ケース内の圧力が4.0kg/cm²になるまで充填し、全ての素電池がアルゴンガスにより、同じ力で加圧されるようにした。この値の確認は、別途厚さ0.5mmの鋼板を用いて8.0×6.5cm,厚さ約0.9cmの密閉匡体を作製し、この密閉 医体の外面に歪みゲージを張り付けた物を10ケ作製、これを組電池ケース内に配置しアルゴンガスを組電池ケース内に所定圧まで充填したときの密閉 医体の歪み量計測から行った。

【0030】なお、作製した組電池ケースには7.0kg/cm²以上で作動する安全弁16を設置している。

【0031】一方、本発明に対する比較例では、従来の電極板加圧方式である素電池ケースによる電極板加圧方式とした。具体的には組電池ケースを構成している厚さ0.3mmの鋼板で素電池ケースを作製し、この中に電極板

積層体を強制的に挿入することで、電極板積層体が素電池ケースで加圧される形となる。このような素電池を10ケ組電池ケース内に設置し、電気絶縁体14を介して正極端子12と負極端子13を直列結線し、組電池として評価した。

【0032】以上、本実施例で作製した組電池の概略構成を記述した。以下、電極板の作製法に関して詳細に説明する。正極板はアルミニウム箔上に導電剤としてカーボン粉末9.0 $\rm w$ t $\rm w$ t

【0033】電池特性の評価は定電流方式で3.0Vから4.3V間での充放電サイクル試験を行い放電容量が初期容量の90%になったときのサイクル数をもって行った。表1に評価結果を示す。

[0034]

【表1】

表 1

No.	電池のタイプ	静水圧発生媒体	初期放電容量の90 %に到達したときの サイクル数	備考
1	角型積層タイプ	アルゴンガス	231	本発明
2	角型積層タイプ	発生媒体なし	8 7	比較例

【0035】表1から従来方式では87サイクルで90%割れを起こすが、本発明では231サイクルまで初期放電容量の90%割れは起きず、本発明の有効性が確認される。

【0036】(実施例2)本実施例で作製した組電池の 形状は実施例1の図2と同じであり、本実施例では静水 圧発生媒体として絶縁オイルを用いた以外は実施例1と 同じである。具体的には図2に図示した静水圧発生媒体 充填口18を用い、組電池ケース内に絶縁用のトランス オイルを注入充填し、素電池に実施例1と同じ静水圧を 作用させて評価した。

【0037】表2に評価結果を示す。

[0038]

【表2】

表 2

No.	電池のタイプ	静水圧発生媒体	初期放電容量の90 %に到達したときの サイクル数	備考
1	角型積層タイプ	絶縁オイル	2 4 1	本発明
2	角型積層タイプ	発生媒体なし	8 9	比較例

【0039】表2から従来方式では89サイクルで90%割れを起こすが本発明では241サイクルまで初期放電容量の90%割れは起きず本発明の有効性が確認される。

(実施例3)本実施例で作製した組電池の形状も実施例 1の図2と同じであり、図2に図示した静水圧発生媒体 充填口18を用いて、組電池ケース内にステアリン酸を 添加し50℃に加熱した、粒径1.0μm のアルミナ粉 末を静水圧発生媒体充填口18を用い、流動注入充填 し、素電池に実施例1と同じ静水圧を作用させて評価し た。 【0040】表3に評価結果を示す。

[0041]

【表3】

表 3

No.	電池のタイプ	静水圧発生媒体	初期放電容量の90 %に到達したときの サイクル数	備考
1	角型積層タイプ	アルミナ粉末	236	本発明
2	角型積層タイプ	発生媒体なし	. 88	比較例

【0042】表3から従来方式では8.8サイクルで90%割れを起こすが本発明では236サイクルまで初期放電容量の90%割れは起きず本発明の有効性が確認される。

(実施例4)図3に本実施例で作製した組電池の構成を示した。

【0043】図3から、本実施例で作製した組電池は実施例1ど作られた部材を用いて素電池の電池容量が5Whでケースがラミネートフィルムで作られた捲回式のリチウム二次電池を10個作製し、これを直列結線して組電池ケース内に設置したものである。静水圧による加圧は4.0kg/cm²のアルゴンガスを組電池ケース内に充填する。

【0044】なお、本実施例での比較例は、電池容量が5Whで、ケースがステンレス缶である捲回式リチウム二次電池を素電池としこれを10個直列結線して組電池とした。加圧方式は電極帯を捲回することによって生じる張力だけを利用しての加圧である。

【0045】評価は実施例1と同じで、作製した組電池に対して定電流方式による3.0Vから4.3V間での充放電サイクル試験を行い、放電容量が初期容量の90%になったときのサイクル数をもって比較評価した。

【0046】表4にその評価結果を示した。

[0047]

【表4】

表 4

No.	電池のタイプ	静水圧発生媒体	初期放電容量の90 %に到達したときの サイクル数	備考
1	捲回式素電池	アルゴンガス	331	本発明
2	捲回式素電池	発生媒体なし	187	比較例

【0048】表4から、素電池缶で電極板を加圧する方式とした従来方式での捲回式素電池を組み合わせた組電池のサイクル特性評価結果は187サイクルであるが、素電池ケースを袋状としこれを10個直列結線とし、組電池ケース内に挿入設置後4.0kg/cm²のアルゴンガスを組電池ケース内に充填することで素電池内の電極を同じ圧力で加圧した本発明方式ものは331サイクルまで初期放電容量の90%割れは起きず、有効性が確認される。

[0049]

【発明の効果】大容量のリチウム二次電池の作製に際して、複数個の素電池がガス抜き等の安全弁を持った同一の電池容器内に設置され、組電池ケース内に静水圧を発生させることにより素電池中の電極板が同じ圧力状態で

加圧されので、サイクル特性が改善されるばかりでな く、素電池のケースを低比重軽量品にすることができる ので容量密度の向上にも効果が期待される。

【図面の簡単な説明】

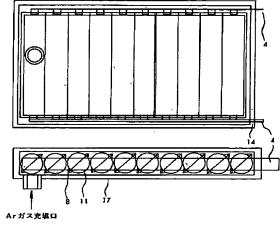
【図1】実施例1~3で作製したリチウム二次電池の素電池の説明図。

【図2】実施例1~3で作製したリチウム二次電池の説明図。

【図3】実施例4で作製したリチウム二次電池の説明図。

【符号の説明】

1…電極合剤塗布部、2…導電端部、3…セパレータ、 4…導電用の帯、5…セパレータで包まれた正極板。



フロントページの続き

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[Number of appeal against examiner's decision of rejection]

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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] In the group cell which a negative electrode which can carry out insertion desorption of the lithium and a positive electrode, and a case which contains nonaqueous electrolyte and these are consisted of, and it comes to contain in a group cell case, combining a unit cell two or more out of the above-mentioned unit-cell case The lithium secondary battery characterized by pressurizing a unit cell using the hydrostatic pressure produced in a group cell case by filling up the space within the above-mentioned group cell case with at least one kind of a gas, a liquid, or solid-state powder, or those quality of mixture.

[Claim 2] The case of the above-mentioned unit cell is 0.1 to 10kg/cm2. Lithium secondary battery according to claim 1 currently made using the ingredient which may deform easily, without destroying by the pressure of the range.

[Claim 3] The lithium secondary battery according to claim 1 or 2 currently made from the laminate film with which the case of the above-mentioned unit cell consists of a metallic foil and synthetic-resin film.

[Claim 4] A chemical formula positive active material LiCoO2, LiNiO2, LiNi1-xMxO2 (However, they are M=Co, and Mn, aluminum, Cu, Fe, Mg, B and Ga.) nickel site permutation mold nickel acid lithium, LiMn 2O4 which are expressed with x=0.01-0.3 LiMnO3, LiMn2O3, LiMnO2, Li2CuO2, LiV3O8, LiFe 3O4, V2O5, Cu2V2O7, and a chemical formula LiMn2-xMxO2 (-- however, the spinel mold manganic acid lithium which are M=Co, and nickel, Fe, Cr, Zn and Ta, and is written by x=0.01-0.1) -- A chemical formula is Li2Mn3MO8 (however). M=Fe, the lithium-manganese multiple oxide written by Co, nickel, Cu, and Zn, LiMn 2O4 which permuted a part of Li with alkaline earth metal ion, a disulfide compound, and Fe2(MoO4) 3 from -- at least one kind of compound among the becoming positiveactive-material groups The included lithium secondary battery according to claim 1, 2, or 3. [Claim 5] The metal with which the negative-electrode active material was chosen from aluminum, Sn, Si, In, Ga, and Mg, an alloy, the above-mentioned metal, or the above-mentioned alloy and the alloy of a lithium, Or carbonaceous ingredients, such as a natural graphite, an artificial graphite, a carbon fiber, a vapor growth carbon fiber, a pitch system carbonaceous ingredient, needle coke, petroleum coke, a polyacrylonitrile system carbon fiber, and carbon black, Or the amorphous carbon ingredient which compounded the cyclic hydrocarbon of five membered-rings or six membered-rings, or a ring type oxygenated organic compound by the pyrolysis, Or the conductive polymer which consists of the poly acene, poly para-phenylene, a poly aniline, and polyacethylene or SnO, GeO2 and SnSiO3, SnSi 0.5O1.5, SnSi0.7aluminum0.1B0.3P0.2O3.5, SnSi0.5aluminum0.3B0.3P0.5O4.15 14 containing groups or the oxide of 15 group element, Or an indium oxide, a zincic acid ghost, Li3FeN2 or Fe2Si3, FeSi, FeSi2, the silicide containing Mg2Si, Or the lithium secondary battery according to

claim 1, 2, 3, or 4 which contains at least one kind of compound among the negative-electrode active material groups which consist of Ag, Sn, aluminum, Pb, Zn, Cd, Au, carbon, and composite material. [Claim 6] An electrolyte is a lithium secondary battery according to claim 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 which is at least one kind of lithium salt among the electrolyte groups which a chemical formula becomes from LiPF6, LiBF4, LiClO4, LiCF3SO3, LiCF3CO2, LiAsF6 and LiSbF6, and a low-grade aliphatic-carboxylic-acid lithium.

[Claim 7] The above-mentioned electrolyte Propylene carbonate, ethylene carbonate, butylene carbonate, vinylene carbonate, Gamma-butyrolactone, a butyrolactone, dimethyl carbonate, diethyl carbonate, methylethyl carbonate, 1, 2-dimethoxyethane, 2-methyl tetrahydrofuran, dimethyl sulfoxide, 1, 3-dioxolane, a formamide, dimethylformamide, methyl propionate, ethyl propionate, trialkyl phosphate, trimethoxy methane, dioxolane, diethylether, a sulfolane, 3-methyl-2-oxazolidinone, a tetrahydrofuran, The lithium secondary battery according to claim 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6 which dissolved in at least one kind of solvent for nonaqueous electrolyte among the nonaqueous electrolyte groups which consist of 1, 2-diethoxy ethane, chloroethylene carbonate, and KURORU propylene carbonate. [Claim 8] The lithium secondary battery according to claim 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, or 7 with which the solid electrolyte was held in the electrolyte according to claim 6 at at least one kind of macromolecule among the macromolecule groups of ethylene oxide, acrylonitrile, vinylidene fluoride, a methyl methacrylate, and hexafluoropropylene.

[Claim 9] The lithium secondary battery according to claim 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, or 8 with which the gel electrolytic solution had the electrolyte and the solvent for nonaqueous electrolyte held in the macromolecule of ethylene oxide, acrylonitrile, vinylidene fluoride, a methyl methacrylate, and hexafluoropropylene.

[Claim 10] The lithium secondary battery whose systems carrying a lithium secondary battery according to claim 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, or 9 are an electric vehicle, an air-conditioner, an electric bicycle, an electric wheelchair, the power source for charge stands, a power source for home power equalization, and a power-source system of a power tool.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Field of the Invention] This invention relates to a high capacity type lithium secondary battery by the group cell made combining the unit cell which used as the main component the negative electrode and positive electrode which can carry out insertion desorption of the lithium, and nonaqueous electrolyte.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] Since the discharge capacity per unit weight is large as compared with a nickel hydrogen rechargeable battery, the existing cell, for example, nickel cadmium rechargeable battery, the lithium secondary battery which is the example of representation of a nonaqueous electrolyte rechargeable battery is used for portable electrical machinery and apparatus, such as a

video camera and a portable telephone.

[0003] However, it is large, and the aforementioned cell capacity is about 5-20 Whs, and there is cylindrical [much / of a winding type]. On the other hand, when using as a power source for load leveling of an electric vehicle or power, thing at least 1kWh or more is needed.

[0004] Since the conductivity of the electrolytic solution of a lithium secondary battery which is the example of representation of a nonaqueous electrolyte rechargeable battery is dissolving lithium salt in the organic solvent, it is very small, and it is about [of the electrolytic solution of a water-solution system like a nickel cadmium rechargeable battery] 1/40. For this reason, in a lithium secondary battery, the internal resistance of a cell is large and the heavy-loading property and low-temperature property of a cell are not only inferior compared with a water-solution system, but it serves as a serious failure from problems, such as generation of heat, about enlargement of a cell.

[0005] From the above-mentioned reason, examination for internal resistance reduction of a lithium secondary battery is performed by every place. These results, since the contact resistance between active material particles falls, it is effective for electric resistance value reduction inside a cell to pressurize the laminating electrode plate which constitutes the cell, and the pressurization method of various laminating electrode plates is proposed. For example, only when cell temperature is in a predetermined temperature requirement using the method which pressurizes a laminating electrode plate, the method which pressurizes a laminating electrode plate by bolting using a pressure plate, and the plate which deforms further in a predetermined temperature requirement by pushing in a laminating electrode plate compulsorily into a cell case, the method (JP,8-64234,A) which pressurizes an electrode plate layered product is indicated.

[0006] It is indispensable to, increase the electrode surface product of a laminating electrode plate for high capacity-ization of a lithium secondary battery on the other hand and to become the group cell type which combined many unit cells. However, in the lithium secondary battery which carried out in this way and was high-capacity-ized, since the welding pressure which is acting on the mixture on an electrode substrate side from the location of an electrode plate or fluctuation of the welding pressure depended for every unit cell is changed and the electrode reaction at the time of charge and discharge is changed by this, local degradation of an electrode plate arises and a cycle property poses a problem.

[0007]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] The mixture on all the electrode plate surfaces that constitute the lithium secondary battery is pressurized by the same force, and it is made for fluctuation not to arise [the resistance of a mixture] the location of an electrode plate, or the whole unit cell.

[8000]

[Means for Solving the Problem] the thickness and the weight pan of all electrode plates which constitute the unit cell from a lithium secondary battery of the high capacity type made combining the unit cell — the mixture on display flatness and an electrode plate surface — while making a consistency and coverage the same, the space the inside of a group cell case and besides a unit—cell case is made to generate hydrostatic pressure, and by pressurizing all electrode plates with the same value, the mixture on an electrode plate surface is pressurized by the same force, and is solved.
[0009] By pressurizing some packing within a cell case, the hydrostatic—pressure pressurization in this invention has pointed out the method with which the electrode layered product which packing varies and is in packing is pressurized equally.

[0010] Specifically, it is 0.1kg/cm2 - 10kg/cm2. The layered product of the electrode plate insulated with the separator is put in in the unit-cell case which may deform easily, without destroying in a pressure range, the electrolytic solution is poured in, and a unit cell is produced. In addition, in 0.1kg/cm2 or less outside a pressure range, workability is bad, and it is 10kg/cm2. Since resistance fluctuation arises between after [pressurization] unit cells above, this range is desirable. [0011] Next, after inserting these unit cells into a group cell case and performing predetermined connection, a group cell case is sealed. It becomes possible to pressurize the mixture on all the electrode plate surface in a group cell with the same welding pressure by carrying out restoration pressurization of independence or those mixture for a gas liquid or solid-state powder in the space besides a unit-cell case, and finally, generating hydrostatic pressure in a group cell case within a

group cell case.

[0012] If a hydrostatic-pressure generating-medium object can carry out deformation migration easily with a pressure by the stable matter, without reacting with the electrolytic solution etc., it will not be restricted to the class, but when inert gas objects, such as an argon, are used for a hydrostatic− pressure generating-medium object, the weight rate of increase of this invention cell is stopped. The viewpoint on insurance, for example, prevention of explosion ignition, is expected, and a liquid is expected as a safe lithium secondary battery from prevention of explosion ignition etc., when a heatcuring type liquefied synthetic-resin object is further used for a hydrostatic-pressure generatingmedium object, water, noncombustible insulating oil, and. It is effective in supply of the reliable this invention cell as a hydrostatic-pressure generating-medium object to use solid-state powder, such as ceramic powder, such as SiC and an alumina. Moreover, it can become The means for solving a technical problem also considering what mixed the gas into the liquid and mixed the gas and the liquid to mixing and fine particles as a hydrostatic-pressure generating-medium object. In order that the method which contains a unit cell on a package, furthermore contains this in a rubber membrane bag by ceramic fine particles, and pressurizes this bag plurality with a liquid may also pressurize all the electrode plates in a unit cell with the same value using hydrostatic pressure, it is under the category of this invention.

[0013] moreover, this invention — the structure of a unit cell — a winding-type cylinder cell — be — an electrode plate laminating type square shape cell — be — further — a coin cell — be — it is not caught by the structure of the unit cell which constitutes the group cell.

[0014] Although what kind of thing may be used as long as the case ingredient of a unit cell shows electric insulation without making the electrolytic solution penetrate, and it does not react with the electrolytic solution and it satisfies the above-mentioned conditions, synthetic resin, such as polyethylene, a polycarbonate, and polypropylene, is illustrated. When taking into consideration reduction of the heat closure nature of a unit-cell case, or the air contact possibility of the electrolytic solution etc., the laminate film which carried out the coat of the metallic foils, such as aluminum, with synthetic resin is desirable.

[0015] Not only internal resistance value reduction of a unit cell but the internal resistance value fluctuation of this invention between unit cells decreases in order to pressurize all the unit cells in a group cell by the same force, and since the lithium secondary battery excellent in the cycle property is obtained considering high capacity, power consumption is suitable for carrying in the electrical machinery and apparatus which needs the rechargeable battery which was excellent in the cycle property with high capacity operation of 1.0kWh or more. For example, an electric vehicle, an air—conditioner, an electric bicycle, an electric wheelchair, the power source for charge stands, the power source for home power equalization, various kinds of power tools, etc. are raised.

[0016] A chemical formula the positive active material used for this invention LiCoO2, LiNiO2, LiNiO1 xMxO2 (However, they are M=Co, and Mn, aluminum, Cu, Fe, Mg, B and Ga.) nickel site permutation mold nickel acid lithium expressed with x=0.01-0.3, and LiMn2 -- O4, LiMnO3, LiMn 2O3, and LiMnO2 and Li2 -- CuO2, LiV 3O8, LiFe 3O4, V2O5, Cu2V2O7, and a chemical formula -- LiMn2-xMxO2 (however) It is M=Co, and nickel, Fe, Cr, Zn and Ta, and is x=0.01-. The spinel mold manganic acid lithium written by 0.1, The lithium-manganese multiple oxide with which a chemical formula is written by Li2Mn3MO8 (however, M=Fe, Co, nickel, Cu, Zn), LiMn 2O4 which permuted a part of Li with alkaline earth metal ion, a disulfide compound, and Fe2(MoO4) 3 grade are suitable.

[0017] The metal with which the negative-electrode active material in this invention cell was chosen from I, Sn, Si, In, Ga, and Mg on the other hand, an alloy, the above-mentioned metal, or the above-mentioned alloy and the alloy of a lithium, Or carbonaceous ingredients, such as a natural graphite, an artificial graphite, a carbon fiber, a vapor growth carbon fiber, a pitch system carbonaceous ingredient, needle coke, petroleum coke, a polyacrylonitrile system carbon fiber, and carbon black, Or the amorphous carbon ingredient which compounded the cyclic hydrocarbon of five membered-rings or six membered-rings, or a ring type oxygenated organic compound by the pyrolysis, Or the conductive polymer which consists of the poly acene, poly para-phenylene, a poly aniline, and polyacethylene or SnO, GeO2 and SnSiO3, SnSi 0.501.5, SnSi0.7aluminum0.1B0.3P0.2O3.5, SnSi0.5aluminum0.3B0.3P0.5O4.15 14 containing groups or the oxide of 15 group element, Or an indium oxide, a zincic acid ghost, Li3FeN2 or Fe2Si3, FeSi, FeSi2, and Mg2Si The included silicide or

Ag, Sn, aluminum, Pb, Zn, Cd, Au and carbon, and composite material are suitable. [0018] an electrolyte — a chemical formula — LiPF6, LiBF4, LiClO4, and LiCF3 — SO3 and LiCF3 — the lithium salt which consists of a low-grade aliphatic-carboxylic-acid lithium of CO2, LiAsF6, and LiSbF6 grade is suitable. On the other hand, the solvent for nonaqueous electrolyte Propylene carbonate, ethylene carbonate, butylene carbonate, vinylene carbonate, gamma-butyrolactone, a butyrolactone, dimethyl carbonate, diethyl carbonate, methylethyl carbonate, 1, 2-dimethoxyethane, 2-methyl tetrahydrofuran, dimethyl sulfoxide, 1, 3-dioxolane, a formamide, dimethylformamide, methyl propionate, ethyl propionate, trialkyl phosphate, trimethoxy methane, dioxolane, diethylether, a sulfolane, 3-methyl-2-oxazolidinone, a tetrahydrofuran, 1, 2-diethoxy ethane, chloroethylene carbonate, KURORU propylene carbonate, etc. are suitable.

[0019] When this invention is applied to the lithium secondary battery and giant-molecule object of the solid electrolyte type which made the electrolyte hold on giant-molecule objects, such as ethylene oxide, acrylonitrile, vinylidene fluoride, a methyl methacrylate, and hexafluoropropylene, to the so-called gel electrolytic-solution type which made not only an electrolyte but the solvent hold of lithium secondary battery, an improvement of a cell property is remarkable.

[0020] Although the reason has not clarified at present, I think that it is based on remarkable reduction of the internal resistance of the cell by the pressurization of an electrode plate.
[0021]

[Embodiment of the Invention] Hereafter, although an example explains this invention to a detail, this invention is not limited only to the following examples. In addition, although cell production of an example and evaluation of a group cell were performed in argon atmosphere, an actual unit-cell ambient atmosphere changes with a hydrostatic-pressure generating-medium object. For the hydrostatic-pressure generating-medium object used by this example, examples 1 and 4 are [insulating oil and the example 3 of argon gas and an example 2] alumina powder.

[0022] (Example 1) The configuration outline of the unit cell produced by this example to <u>drawing 1</u> is shown.

[0023] the electrode plate which constitutes the unit cell from drawing 1 — a 5.5x7.0cm electrode — from the part 1 and the 1.0x0.5cm electric conduction edge 2 where the mixture is applied — becoming — an electrode — a mixture — the spreading section is wrapped in the nonwoven fabric and the micropore nature film 3 made from polypropylene for separators, respectively. further — the electric conduction edge 2 of these electrode plates — an electrode — a mixture — the 1.0x10.0cm band 4 for electric conduction made from the same ingredient as a spreading substrate ingredient has pasted up.

[0024] The positive-electrode plate 5 is [19 sheets and the negative-electrode plate of the number of sheets of the electrode plate used for the unit cell] 18 sheets of the double spread electrode plate 6, and two a total of 20 of the single spread negative-electrode plates 7 besides **.

[0025] In addition, in <u>drawing 1</u>, only a total of seven sheets of three double spread positive-electrode plates, two double spread negative-electrode plates, and two single spread negative-electrode plates are illustrated from the purpose which describes only the configuration of a unit cell.

[0026] The laminating of the electrode plate for unit cells made as mentioned above is carried out, this layered product is put into the bag 8 made from a laminate film, and it is 1.0M. LiPF6 of concentration After pouring in the mixed solvent solution of propylene carbonate (PC) and 1 and 2-dimethoxyethane (DME) as the electrolytic solution and performing a reserve charge and discharge test 3 times after that, heat joining closure of the upper part in a bag was carried out the whole conducting sleeve for forward negative electrodes, and it prepared as a unit cell of this invention. [0027] in addition, the outline dimensions of a unit cell — 8.0x6.5cm — thickness — about 0.9cm it is . Moreover, the discharge capacity value of a unit cell is 10 Whs.

[0028] The configuration of the group cell of this invention produced to drawing 2 using the unit cell which shows the bag 8 made from a laminate film to drawing 1 used as the unit-cell case is shown. [0029] From drawing 2, the positive-electrode terminal 12 and the negative-electrode terminal 13 are made into serial connection for the unit cell 11 shown in drawing 1 through ten pieces and an electric insulator 14. 0.3mm in thickness From the hydrostatic-pressure generating-medium object restoration opening 18 which prepared the argon gas which is a hydrostatic-pressure generating-

medium object for the group cell case in the group cell case 17 after inserting into the group cell case made from the steel plate It is filled up until the pressure within a group cell case becomes 4.0kg/cm2, and all the unit cells were pressurized by the same force by argon gas. The check of this value is 0.5mm in thickness separately. A steel plate is used and it is about 0.9cm in 8.0x6.5cm and thickness. The sealing box was produced and it carried out from the amount measurement of distortion of the sealing box when having arranged the object which stuck the strain gage on the external surface of this sealing box to ten-piece production, having arranged this in a group cell case, and being filled up with argon gas to place constant pressure in a group cell case.

[0030] In addition, the relief valve 16 which operates by 7.0kg/cm2 or more is installed in the produced group cell case.

[0031] On the other hand, in the example of a comparison over this invention, it considered as the electrode plate pressurization method in the unit-cell case which is the conventional electrode plate pressurization method. A unit-cell case is produced with a steel plate with a thickness of 0.3mm which specifically constitutes the group cell case, and it is inserting an electrode plate layered product compulsorily into this, and becomes the form where an electrode plate layered product is pressurized in a unit-cell case. Such a unit cell was installed in the ten-piece group cell case, serial connection of the positive-electrode terminal 12 and the negative-electrode terminal 13 was carried out through the electric insulator 14, and it evaluated as a group cell.

[0032] As mentioned above, the outline configuration of the group cell produced by this example was described. Hereafter, the method of producing an electrode plate is explained to a detail. a positiveelectrode plate -- an aluminium foil top -- as an electric conduction agent -- PVDF of carbon powder 9.0wt% and a binder -- 4.0wt(s)% and the remainder -- LiNiO2 from -- the electrode which kneads the becoming mixed fine particles by N methyl pyrrolidone, and is obtained -- a mixture is applied to both sides of aluminum foil with a thickness of 0.02mm, and a vacuum drying is carried out at 140 degrees C. The configuration of a negative-electrode plate is the same as a positive electrode, it is square shape tabular [which prepared the electric conduction edge], and a spreading substrate is copper foil. a negative electrode -- combination of a mixture -- the graphite system **** powder of an active material -- 90.0wt(s)% -- PVDF of a binder 10.0wt% it is .

[0033] Evaluation of a cell property was performed with the number of cycles when constant-current system performs the charge-and-discharge cycle trial between 3.0V to 4.3V and discharge capacity turns into 90% of initial capacity. An evaluation result is shown in Table 1.

[0034]

[Table 1]

No.	電池のタイプ	静水圧発生媒体	初期放電容量の90 %に到達したときの サイクル数	備考
1	角型積層タイプ	アルゴンガス	231	本発明
2	角型積層タイプ	発生媒体なし	8 7	比較例

[0035] Although a crack is started from Table 1 90% in 87 cycles with the conventional method, in this invention, 90% crack of initial discharge capacity does not occur up to 231 cycles, but the effectiveness of this invention is checked.

[0036] (Example 2) The configuration of the group cell produced by this example is the same as drawing 2 of an example 1, and the same as an example 1 in this example except having used insulating oil as a hydrostatic-pressure generating-medium object. Using the hydrostatic-pressure generating-medium object restoration opening 18 specifically illustrated to drawing 2, impregnation restoration of the transformer oil for an insulation was carried out into the group cell case, and the hydrostatic pressure same to a unit cell as an example 1 was made to act, and was evaluated. [0037] An evaluation result is shown in Table 2.

[0038]

[Table 2]

表 2

No.	電池のタイプ	静水圧発生媒体	初期放電容量の90 %に到達したときの サイクル数	備考
1	角型積層タイプ	絶縁オイル	241	本発明
2	角型積層タイプ	発生媒体なし	8 9	比較例

[0039] Although a crack is started from Table 2 90% in 89 cycles with the conventional method, in this invention, 90% crack of initial discharge capacity does not occur up to 241 cycles, but the effectiveness of this invention is checked.

(Example 3) Particle size of 1.0 micrometers which that also of the configuration of the group cell produced by this example is the same as that of <u>drawing 2</u> of an example 1, added stearin acid in the group cell case using the hydrostatic-pressure generating-medium object restoration opening 18 illustrated to <u>drawing 2</u>, and was heated at 50 degrees C Flow impregnation restoration of the alumina powder was carried out using the hydrostatic-pressure generating-medium object restoration opening 18, and the hydrostatic pressure same to a unit cell as an example 1 was made to act, and was evaluated.

[0040] An evaluation result is shown in Table 3.

[0041]

[Table 3]

表 3

No.	電池のタイプ	静水圧発生媒体	初期放電容量の90 %に到達したときの サイクル数	備考
1	角型積層タイプ	アルミナ粉末	236	本発明
2	角型積層タイプ	発生媒体なし	88	比較例

[0042] Although a crack is started from Table 3 90% in 88 cycles with the conventional method, in this invention, 90% crack of initial discharge capacity does not occur up to 236 cycles, but the effectiveness of this invention is checked.

(Example 4) The configuration of the group cell produced by this example to <u>drawing 3</u> was shown. [0043] From <u>drawing 3</u>, the group cell produced by this example produces ten winding—type lithium secondary batteries from which the cell capacity of a unit cell was made from 5 Whs, and the case was made with the laminate film using the example 1 ******* member, carries out serial connection of this, and installs it in a group cell case. The pressurization by hydrostatic pressure is filled up with 4.0kg/cm2 argon gas in a group cell case.

[0044] In addition, cell capacity was 5 Whs, and the case made the unit cell the winding type lithium secondary battery which is a stainless steel can, carried out ten-piece serial connection of this, and used the example of a comparison in this example as the group cell. A pressurization method is the pressurization only using the tension produced by winding an electrode band.

[0045] Evaluation is 3.0V by constant-current system to 4.3V to the group cell which was the same as the example 1 and was produced. The charge-and-discharge cycle trial of a between was performed, and comparative evaluation was carried out with the number of cycles when discharge capacity turns into 90% of initial capacity.

[0046] The evaluation result was shown in Table 4.

[0047]

[Table 4]

赛 4

No.	電池のタイプ	静水圧発生媒体	初期放電容量の90 %に到達したときの サイクル数	備考
1	提回式素電池	アルゴンガス	331	本発明
2	捲回式素電池	発生媒体なし	187	比較例

[0048] Although the cycle characterization results of the group cell which combined the winding type unit cell in the conventional method made into the method which pressurizes an electrode plate with a unit-cell can from Table 4 are 187 cycles Make a unit-cell case saccate, make this into ten-piece serial connection, and, in this invention method thing which pressurized the electrode in a unit cell by the same pressure by being filled up with 4.0kg/cm2 argon gas in a group cell case after insertion installation in a group cell case, 90% crack of initial discharge capacity does not occur up to 331 cycles. Effectiveness is checked.

[0049]

[Effect of the Invention] On the occasion of production of a mass lithium secondary battery, it is installed in the same cell container in which two or more unit cells had relief valves, such as gas drainage, and since the electrode plate in a unit cell is pressurized in the state of the same pressure and a cycle property is not only improved, but it can use the case of a unit cell as a low-specific-gravity lightweight article by ** by generating hydrostatic pressure in a group cell case, effectiveness is expected also from improvement in a capacity consistency.

[Translation done.]

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DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] The explanatory view of the unit cell of the lithium secondary battery produced in the examples 1-3.

[Drawing 2] The explanatory view of the lithium secondary battery produced in the examples 1-3.

[Drawing 3] The explanatory view of the lithium secondary battery produced in the example 4.

[Description of Notations]

1 — electrode — a mixture — the spreading section, 2 — electric conduction edge, and 3 — the positive-electrode plate wrapped in the separator, the band for 4 — electric conduction, and 5 — separator.

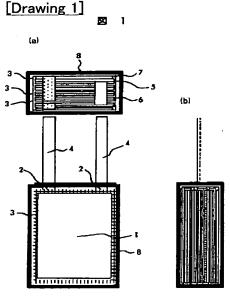
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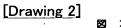
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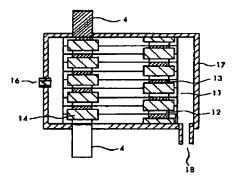
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DRAWINGS

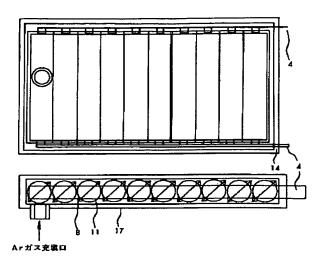






[Drawing 3]

図 3



[Translation done.]